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Presented
in Memory of the late
Mr Balacrushna Venayek Wassoodew
by his family.
to
Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society

THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY
Town Hall, Bombay.

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ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY
Presented by:- In memory of
Mr. B. V. Wassoodew
by his family
Date 1/9/62

OUTLINE of one of the Pictures used in teaching History on the Plan adopted in the following Work. Its Compartments are intended to contain Illustrations of one of the Facts mentioned above them.

EIGHTH PERIOD.—From the End of the Third Punic War, 146 B. C., *to the Birth of our Saviour.*

ROME.—Civil Wars and Seditions at Home, Conquests and Triumphs Abroad.

In Spain the Romans were opposed by Viriathus till 140 B. C. and Sertorius till 73 B. C. In Africa by Jugurtha till 106 B. C.

Gaul was conquered by Julius Cæsar. Its inhabitants were called Celtæ, Belgæ, and Aquitani.

In Asia, Pergamus and Bithynia were added to the Roman Empire, 130 B. C. and 75 B. C.

The Roman Generals were Sylla, Lucullus, and Pompey. Pompey put an end to the Mithridatic War, B. C. 66.

Syria, Judea, Crete, and Cilicia added to Rome.

The Parthians were the only People in Asia who opposed the Romans with success.

Egypt became subject to Rome.

The Romans had several battles in Italy.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS OF ROME.

Seditions by Tiberius, 133 B. C., and Caius Gracchus, 121 B. C.

Social War, 90 B. C.

Peace restored, but soon followed by fresh disturbances.

The commanders were Marius, Sylla, and Cornelius Cinna.

The first triumvirate formed, 60 B. C.

Rupture between Cæsar and Pompey.

The battle of Pharsalia and Death of Pompey.

The assassination of Cæsar, 44 B. C.

Death of Marc Antony, 31 B. C. Herod was king of Judea at this time.

Our Saviour was born, A.M. 4004.

BRITAIN was invaded by Cæsar, 55 B.C.

CARTHAGE—Marius sitting among the ruins of Carthage.

INDIA—A. D. 56. Bickermagit or Vicramaditya reigned. This is the common era of India.

CHINA—Improved rapidly, an intercourse with India opened. This people became acquainted with Persia, were visited by the Jews, &

☞ The compiler of this little Volume has it in contemplation to illustrate the subjects contained in it by a Series of Prints, of the arrangement of which the above Outline is a specimen. It is, however, necessary to secure the sale of a certain number, in order to cover the expense. The whole set of engravings price 15s. will contain 21 sheets, and each sheet about 16 illustrations. The size of each sheet will be 13 inches by 16. Subscribers' Names received by the Publishers.

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1951

LESSONS

ON

UNIVERSAL HISTORY,

DIVIDED INTO

Twenty-One Periods,

FROM

THE CREATION TO THE YEAR 1828.

IN EACH OF WHICH IS STATED THE EXTENT OF THE THEN KNOWN WORLD.

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PREFACE.

THESE Lessons are chiefly drawn up from the Rev. E. Quin's "Atlas of Universal History," and are designed to assist teachers in giving children a general idea of the passing events, in the different parts of the known world, in the same space of time. The maps attached to the above-mentioned work are too expensive for general use, but for young children, pictures pasted on millboards, representing the different facts, have been found very useful. The descriptions of the prints are intended to be learned by heart, and when that has been accomplished, the children should be questioned in various ways, on the duration of every period, the chief events in them, the history of the states derived from each, and the progressive rise and fall of the empires and states.

The same plan has proved useful to young persons, who, having read the works referred to, have

formed a history for themselves. It should be remembered that this is merely an epitome, and must not set aside the study of larger works. In teaching *children*, Mrs. Trimmer's stories, &c. may be read to them, before they learn the events by rote.

As I have omitted to mark in the course of this work, (which was written only for private use,) the portions extracted word for word from others, I would here mention that the Histories of India and China, and occasionally several observations throughout the rest of the book, have been entirely copied from Mr. Quin's valuable Atlas; and for some of the remarks in the Church History, I am indebted to the late Rev. J. Milner.

LESSONS

ON

UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

FIRST PERIOD.

From the Creation, B. C. 4004, *to the Deluge, B. C.* 2348.

A.M. 1, to A.M. 1656.

COUNTRIES known at this time:—Garden of Eden, Havilah, Cush or Ethiopia, and the land of Nod.

The world was created in six days, 4004 years (vulgar era, as it is called,) before the birth of Christ. "The garden of Eden* is believed to have been situated in Mesopotamia, which opinion is founded on a passage in Gen. ii. "Here our first parents lived in innocency, till they disobeyed the commands of God. The state of man thus became sinful. The first crime this corruption of nature produced was the murder of Abel."

The Deluge is believed to have taken place about 1656 years after the Creation, and B.C. 2348. Noah,

* Those who look for the exact situation of Eden or Paradise, and cannot find it, nor even the rivers corresponding with the description of Moses, forget the changes made on the earth's surface by that great event, the Deluge.

his wife, and three sons, Shem, Ham, and Japhet, and their wives, were the only persons saved: they had found refuge in an ark which rested on mount Ararat in Armenia.

From Shem the nations of Asia are said to be derived; from Japhet, those of Europe, and from Ham those of Africa.

SECOND PERIOD.

From the Deluge, 2348 *B. C., to the Exodus of the Israelites*, 1491 *B. C.*

A. M. 1656 to A. M. 2513.

The Empires and Countries known at this time were,

The Assyrian empire, embracing

Assyria,	Syria,
Mesopotamia,	Canaan,
Chaldæa,	Egypt.
Armenia,	

CHIEF OCCURRENCES.

The building of Babel.

The call of Abraham.

Isaac born.

The blessing continued to Jacob, who was afterwards named Israel.

Jacob and his family went into Egypt.

Misraïm or Menes is said to be the first king of Egypt, Gen. x. 6.

After some time the Israelites were reduced to bondage, and another king (Pharoah) arose, who

knew not Joseph. Birth and education of Moses: his flight to the land of Median or Madian: his mission to the Israelites. The institution of the Passover, after the last of the ten plagues. The departure of this people: they set out on their journey from Rameses to Succoth, about 1491 B. C.

Of the state of the world at this time, and for some centuries afterwards, little is known; except where a ray of light is cast here and there by the sacred Scriptures, all is impenetrable darkness, occasionally relieved only by the faint and uncertain glimmerings of tradition. From the history of Joseph, it is manifest Egypt had a system of government, and appears to have been the cradle of science. At a period of remote antiquity it was divided into Thebæ, This, and Memphis; the latter being the ruling state.

Sethon, or Egyptus, established a regular monarchy in 1920 B. C. and a race of native princes, called Shepherd Kings, (Hycoos, in the language of Egypt,) supposed to have been of Phœnician origin, began to reign about 1680 B. C.

Assyria, so called from Ashur, or Assur, son of Shem. The first mentioned king is said by some to be Ninus, by others Nimrod, the same as Belus, who founded the empire. If Nimrod is considered the first king, Ninus was the second: he married Semiramis, by whom he had a son called Ninyas. Nimrod began his reign with four towns, Babel, Erech, Accad, and Calneh. His race lasted 220 years. Nineveh took its name from Ninus; his wife succeeded him; she undertook the building of Babylon, which was much improved by her successors. Ninyas succeeded her.

A dynasty of Arabian kings reigned afterwards.

Chaldea, including Babylon, afterwards became subject to Assyria.

Of other countries nothing worthy of attention is known.

The boundaries of the Assyrian empire are uncertain.

THIRD PERIOD.

From the Exodus of the Israelites, 1491 *B. C.*, *to the Foundation of Rome*, 753 *B. C.*

A.M. 2513 to A.M. 3251.

EMPIRES AND COUNTRIES.

The Assyrian empire, embracing

Assyria,	Asia Minor (territorial divisions uncertain),
Mesopotamia,	Syria,
Armenia,	Phœnicia and Carthage,
Media,	Greece,
Judah and Israel,	Italy.
Egypt,	

EVENTS.

The Israelites, guided by a pillar of fire by night, and a pillar of a cloud by day, wandered forty years in the wilderness. Death of Moses. Joshua succeeded him, and died about 1429 B. C. The Israelites were next governed by judges. Saul was anointed king, 1095 B. C.; fifty years after, David succeeded. Solomon reigned next, 1015 B. C. The most celebrated act of his life was the building of the temple.

975 B.C. Revolt of Israel under Jeroboam from Judah, which adhered to Rehoboam. Judah consisted of the tribes of Judah and Benjamin, and Jerusalem was its capital. Israel consisted of the other ten tribes.

The capital was Sichem, then Tirzah, and afterwards Samaria.

But very little is known of the Philistines.

Egypt.—After the race of the shepherd kings, the throne was filled by Mœris, in whose reign the lake was dug; Sesostris, whose conquests extended from the banks of the Ganges to Thrace; Actisanes, an Ethiopian, who is said to have conquered Egypt; Mendes, in whose time the labyrinth, and Cheops, in whose time the great pyramid, is said to have been built; and Sesac, who pillaged Jerusalem.

Egypt was divided into the smaller states of Bubastis, Tanais, and Sais.

Assyria.—Of the monarchs, from Ninyas to Sardanapalus, nothing is known: he was famed for effeminacy and dissoluteness of life. In 888 B.C. he was driven from his throne by Arbaces, a Mede. After this, a second Assyrian monarchy was established, the precise origin of which is unknown. Jonah preached against Nineveh, about 800, and Phul made his inroad into Israel about 770, B.C. Babylon and Media are said to have been for a short time independent after the death of Sardanapalus, but they soon fell again under subjection to Assyria. Narbonassar, a king of Babylon, tributary to Assyria, is stated to have lived about 747 B. C.

Of Asia Minor little is known.

The chief tribes of the primitive inhabitants were the Phrygians, the Syrians, and the Pelasgi.

The first *known* states: Phrygia, Troy, Lydia.

In Upper Phrygia, Midas and Gordius are all of whom we have any knowledge; these names were given to their kings. Troy is known only by the *immortal* poem in which the wars of the Greeks and

Trojans are recorded. The most prominent names before the siege of Troy are, Teucer, Dardanus, Laomedon, and Tolus. It was in the reign of Priam that the Greeks landed on the Trojan territory. The war lasted ten years.

The Grecian colonies which settled on the western coast of Asia Minor.—Æolians, Ionians from Attica, Dorians. Eleventh century B. C.

Respecting Lydia there is nothing worthy of mention until the time of Crœsus.

Syria first rose to importance in the time of Benhadad I. His predecessors were engaged in frequent wars with the people of Israel. About the year 800 B. C. Benhadad II. was overcome by Jeroboam II. and rendered tributary to Israel; but under his successor, Syria recovered its independence.

Sidon and Tyre were the first eminent commercial nations.

Hiram, king of Tyre, sent architects to Solomon, to assist in building the temple, between 1000 and 1100 B. C. 2 Chron. ii.—1 Kings v. 1.

In the eighth century B. C. Dido, sister of Pygmalion, founded Carthage.

Greece. All that is known of it, until nearly the close of this period, rests on tradition. For their first knowledge of the arts and sciences, the Greeks are indebted to colonies from Egypt, Phœnicia, and Phrygia. From Egypt, Danaus settled in Argos, the fifteenth century B. C. Cecrops settled in Attica, a century after. Cadmus from Phœnicia founded Thebes, and introduced the use of letters. And from Phrygia went Pelops, from whom the Peloponnesus took its name.

1850 B. C. Ogyges the first monarch of Greece; a deluge occurred in his reign.

Inachus founded Sicyon.

The council of Amphictyon was established at an early period, consisting of representatives from the several states of Greece. The sons of Hercules obtained possession of the Peloponnesus, with the exception of Arcadia 80 years after the fall of Troy.

The Heraclidean states were: Lacedæmon, Messenia, Argos, Elis, and Corinth.

Attica continued to be governed by kings (among whom Theseus was the most celebrated) till the death of Codrus, 1068 B. C. when *Archons* were chosen for life, these were magistrates.

After this time, republics were generally established, except in Lacedæmon, where the famous lawgiver, Lycurgus, flourished 890 B. C. That throne was occupied by the descendants of Eurysthenes and Procles, of the race of Hercules.

The successors of Eurysthenes were called Eurysthenidæ and afterwards Agidæ; those of Procles, Proclidæ, and afterwards Eurypontidæ. It is uncertain whether the Ephori were instituted by Lycurgus or not.

The Argonautic expedition took place 1260 B. C. The names of the victors in the Olympic Games were first registered in 776 B.C.

Italy had in ancient times the names of Hesperia, Ansonia, and Œnotria. The name Italy is derived from a colony of Ætolians. It was peopled partly by the Gauls, from Asia and Sicily, and partly by colonies from Greece.

About 1150 B. C. Evander established a colony in Latium; others were formed by Greeks in that part which was called Græcia Magna.

The Hetrurians and Latins were the only people in Italy worth mentioning before the foundation of Rome.

The Romans claimed Æneas, son of Priam, as the

father of their race. Some say Rome was founded by a colony from Alba. The generally received opinion is, that that event took place about 753 B. C., and that Romulus, who is believed to have been the grandson of Numitor, king of Alba, was the first king.

FOURTH PERIOD.

A.M. 3251 to A.M. 3475.

From the Foundation of Rome, 753 B. C. To the Death of Cyrus, 529 B.C.

EMPIRES AND COUNTRIES:

The Persian empire,	Carthage, Sicily, and Sardinia,
Greece,	Egypt and Lybia.
Italy,	

Judah and Israel, B. C. 740. Israel taken partly into captivity by Tiglath Pileser. 2 Kings xvii. 6.

The kingdom of Israel put an end to by Salmanasser, and most of the people transplanted into Assyria and Media. 2 Kings xviii. 11.

Esarhaddon took away the remainder and sent colonies to inhabit Samaria. B. C. 667.

Babylonian captivity. B.C. 587. 2 Chron. xxxvi. 10.

Restoration of the Jews, by Cyrus, the founder of the Great Persian Empire. Ezra ii. B. C. 536.

Egypt.—Very little worth mention concerning Egypt, except occasional wars with the Jews.

A government of twelve kings was established, and was put an end to by Psammeticus. B. C. 671 to 656.

In Necho's reign a Phœnician adventurer is said to have doubled the Cape of Good Hope. The next kings were: Psammis, Apries, and Amasis, who died

526 B. C. Apries was overthrown by Nebuchadnezzar, and died about 570 B. C.

Assyria.—Phul was succeeded by Tiglath Pileser, who subdued Syria. Next kings, Salmanassar, Sennacherib, and Esarhaddon, who united Babylon and Asyria. B. C. 680.

Various changes in the empire under Nabopolassar, Deioces, Phraortes. Cyaxares was king of Media with Nabopolassar; he destroyed Nineveh, 606 B. C.

Nabopolassar was succeeded by Nebuchadnezzar, who destroyed Sidon, besieged Tyre, &c. he was succeeded by Evil-Merodach, who was followed by Neriglissar.

At the time Cyrus arose, Gyges usurped the throne of Lydia, 718 B. C., after having first murdered Candaules. He was followed by Halyattes and Crœsus. The latter was famous for learning, philosophy, wealth, and military triumphs.

Cyrus was the grandson of Astyages, king of Media, and was born in Persia. The first step towards that mighty empire which he ultimately established, was the raising of his countrymen to independence, who had been hitherto subject to the Medes. As soon as he was seated on the throne, his conquests began.

His first victory was over Crœsus.

He next turned his arms to Babylon.

Nabonadius (in scripture Belshazzar,) reigned there at the time, and Cyrus succeeded in his attempts by a stratagem: he turned the course of the Euphrates and destroyed the city, B. C. 538.

The Persian empire extended then over all the kingdoms which had been included in the Median, Babylonian, and Lydian empires.

The time and manner of his death are doubtful. He is said to have carried his army as far as the Jaxartes, and to have fallen in a conflict with the Massa-

getæ. He certainly established his power as far as Bactriana.

The affairs of Greece and Italy are unconnected with those of other countries.

The archons in Athens were first made decennial, then annual.

Draco and Solon flourished. B. C. 624 and 594.

The republic was maintained till 560 B. C., when Pisistratus attained the sovereignty; he was expelled and reinstated several times, and died 527 B. C.

Lacedæmon was, during this period, the leading state of the Peloponnesus. Its chief antagonists were the Messenians.

B. C. 743, the Messenian war commenced, and lasted nineteen years, and ended in the capture of Ithome, by the Lacedæmonians, after a siege of ten years. It is mentioned that Aristodemus sacrificed his daughter to satisfy an oracle which demanded a royal virgin. Rhegium was founded by a body of Messenians, and Tarentum by a number of the children of the women of Lacædemon. Messena (formerly Zancle), was taken by the Messenians, who changed the name.

Rome.—Romulus declared king, organised his government.

Chief event of his reign: Rape of the Sabine women.

His death happened in 717.

Reigns of Numa Pompilius, Tullus Hostilius, (in this reign the famous combat of the Horatii and Curatii took place, and Alba was destroyed).

Ancus Martius, Tarquinius Priscus, who laid the foundation of the Capitol; Servius Tullius. Tullia murdered her husband. Servius was murdered by his son-in-law. Tarquinius Superbus became king in 534 B.C.

FIFTH PERIOD.

From the Death of Cyrus, 529 B. C., to that of Alexander of Macedon, 323 B. C.

A.M. 3475 to A.M. 3681.

This period abounds in matter of importance: the earlier parts embrace the most striking events of Grecian history, and the latter, the conquests of Alexander.

EMPIRES AND COUNTRIES.

Macedonian empire,
Bithynia,
Carthage, Sardinia, and Corsica,
Italia.

The Jews:—But little worthy of notice. Cyrus continued to shew favour towards them, 458 B. C. Ezra was appointed governor; Nehemiah succeeded him; Malachi, the last of the prophets, flourished. This people were first called Jews, or Judæi, and their country Judæa.

The Persian Empire.—Cyrus was succeeded by Cambyses; Smerdis next usurped the throne. Darius was the next king: he took Babylon, and endeavoured to subdue Greece. Battle of Marathon.

Xerxes followed the example of Darius. Athens and Lacedæmon alone refuse to submit; exploits of Leonidas and Themistocles; death of Xerxes; reign of Artaxerxes, his son, who was murdered by Sogdianus; Darius, surnamed Nothus; Artaxerxes II.; famous retreat of the 10,000 Greeks in this reign: he was succeeded by his son, of the same name.

Greece.—Internal wars; reigns of Hippias and

Hipparchus in Athens, where Pericles also flourished; arts, sciences, and literature flourished. The most memorable occurrence was the Peloponnesian war. The origin of this war was the jealousy which prevailed between Athens and Lacedæmon. 429 B. C. Pericles perished in a plague at Athens.

Attack of Syracuse by the Athenians, through the influence of Alcibiades. Their fleet and army were destroyed, 413 B. C. They soon after conquered the Lacedæmonians, but were defeated in their turn at Ægospotamos, in 405 B. C., by the Lacedæmonians, under Lysander. Athens soon after was taken, and a government of thirty tyrants established. These were ere long put an end to by Thrasybulus.

Victories of the Thebans under Epaminondas over the Lacedæmonians at Leuctra and Mantinea.

In the midst of these internal dissensions, Philip of Macedon endeavoured to subdue the whole of Greece: when he had attained the command of the whole army, he was murdered. B. C. 336, Alexander his son succeeded him. His first battle took place on the banks of the Granicus, in Bithynia; Syria and Phenicia submitted. Tyre resisted him. He directed his course to Egypt; conquered Media and Persia; went against India; and died at Babylon, B. C. 323. Revolt in Greece of the Lacedæmonians during his absence.

Rome.—509 B. C. A change of government, and two consuls elected, who were Junius Brutus and Collatinus.

Violent struggles followed between the patricians and the plebeians. 498. First dictator and tribunes elected. Banishment of Coriolanus. The only check to the Roman arms from the Samnites, at Candium, 321 B. C.

Carthage enjoyed the advantages of a settled system of municipal polity. The Carthaginians early

distinguished themselves by their enterprising spirit in commerce, and by their courage in war. The principal scene of their active interference in European affairs, up to this time, was Sicily. That island was agitated by frequent internal contests. Syracuse was its chief state. About 339 B. C. Timoleon defeated the Carthaginians, deposed the tyrants who then reigned, and gave liberty to the whole island.

SIXTH PERIOD.

From the Death of Alexander of Macedon, 323 B.C., to the Partition of his Empire, 301 B. C.

A. M. 3681 to A. M. 3703.

EMPIRES AND COUNTRIES.

Macedonian	empires,	Pontus,
Egyptian		Italia,
Thracian		Carthage,
Syrian		Mauritania,
Bithynia,		Corsica and Sardinia.

Aridæus succeeded his brother Alexander, and with him was associated a son of Alexander; but they were kings only in name. The generals who were most eminent under the late king divided the strength of the empire among them.

Conquest of Rhodes by Demetrius.

Battle of Ipsus, in Phrygia, where Antigonas was killed and his army defeated, B. C. 301.

SEVENTH PERIOD.

From the Partition of Alexander's Empire, 301 *B. C.*, *to the end of the third Punic War*, 146 *B. C.*

EMPIRES AND COUNTRIES.

Roman, Syrian, Parthian	empires,	Pontus, Judæa, Hindoostan,
Bithynia,		China.

Antiochus Soter attempted to subdue Bithynia, but his army was defeated: this event caused the first introduction of the Gauls into Asia Minor.

Parthia became independent under Arsaces.

Several engagements took place between the Egyptians and the successors of Alexander.

The Jews threw off the Syrian yoke.

The Romans obliged the Syrians to retire from Egypt, of which they had taken possession.

Asia Minor.—At the close of this period, Pontus and Pergamus were in alliance with Rome. Also Galatia and Cappadocia, the former having its own kings.

Egypt.—In the reign of Ptolemy the first, the Septuagint version of the New Testament was made by the Jewish captives, and the Alexandrian library was founded. Egypt rapidly declined.

Dispute between Philometer and Physcon: the former died B. C. 147.

From 197 to 168 B. C. the Jews were subject to Syria: they acquired their liberty under Judas Maccabæus, and entered into alliance with Rome.

Macedonia was occupied for a short time by the Gauls. In 278 B. C. the Gauls made an unsuccessful attack on the temple of Delphi.

Greece.—The principal feature of the history of Greece is the contest between the Achæan and Ætolian leagues, which caused the introduction of the Romans, and ended in the destruction of Grecian independence. Corinth was burned to the ground.

Rome.—Wars with Pyrrhus. The Romans opposed the Carthaginians, who were then become opulent and powerful. History of Regulus. The end of the first Punic war. The Carthaginians by this war lost their footing in Sicily and Sardinia. Their conquests in Spain. Upper Italy became a Roman province.

The Carthaginians attacked Seguntum, in Spain, which commenced the second Punic war. Hannibal marched an army over the Alps into Italy. Battles of Thrasymene and Cannæ, which threatened the destruction of the Roman power. The Romans were more successful, especially in Spain, under Scipio Africanus. For the purpose of carrying the war to the walls of Carthage, he landed in Africa, supported by an alliance with Massinissa, king of Numidia.

Carthage was burned and rased to its very foundations.

India.—"Except a great war, called the war of the Mahaberet, about 1390 B. C. and the invasions of Darius Hystaspes, Alexander, and Seleucus, we have no direct and certain information of any occurrences in the history of India, up to the commencement of this period. The expedition of Sesostris has more the air of fiction than of truth. The country was probably peopled very early; but the chronology of the Brahmins is obviously too much mixed with fable to

be relied on. At the commencement of its authentic history, it was divided into small kingdoms, the most powerful of which generally rendered the others tributary."

"The Chinese have laid claim to an antiquity which goes back far beyond the Creation, but, unfortunately for their pretensions, it happens that one of their most celebrated princes, who flourished about 246 B. C. destroyed all the annals of the empire; and whatever has been made up since, is of too doubtful authority to obtain credit. Even the time at which their celebrated lawgiver and philosopher, Confucius, lived, is uncertain, some naming 550, and others 200 B. C. It was not until about 213 B. C. that the various tribes were united under one empire, which was speedily dismembered, and again established, in about thirteen years afterwards. About the same time *the great wall* between China and Tartary was completed."

EIGHTH PERIOD.

From the End of the Third Punic War, 146 *B.C., to the Birth of Christ.*

A. M. 3853 to A. M. 4004.

EMPIRES AND COUNTRIES.

Roman empire,	Parthian empire,
Hindoostan,	China.

Rome.—A striking contrast between its domestic and foreign affairs.

In Spain, the Romans were opposed by Viriathus

and Sertorius. In Africa, by Jugurtha, who was at length overcome.

In Gaul, the principal inhabitants were called Belgæ, the Celtæ, and the Aquitani; it was conquered by Julius Cæsar.

In Asia, Rome received vast accessions; Pergamus and Bithynia, &c. in 130 B. C. and 75 B. C.

The Mithridatic wars: the third and last was terminated by Pompey, 66 B. C. Syria and Judæa, Crete and Cilicia, were added to Rome.

The Parthians were the only people in Asia who opposed the Romans with success.

B. C. 30. Egypt became subject to Rome.

Wars between the Romans and the Teutones and Cimbri, who sought habitations in Italy. They were defeated by Marius, in successive battles, with immense slaughter.

The domestic affairs of Rome:—

Seditions excited by Tiberius and Caius Gracchus, brothers, tribunes of the people.

B. C. 90. The social war began.

Peace was restored, which was soon after followed by fresh disturbances.

Deaths of Cinna and Marius.

First triumvirate formed: Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus. B. C. 60.

Rupture between Cæsar and Pompey: the latter took refuge in Egypt.

Massacre of Julius Cæsar. Formation of the second triumvirate, Augustus, Anthony, and Lepidus.

Battle of Philippi. Death of Anthony, A.M. 4004.

Jesus Christ born.

Herod was at that time king of Judæa, under the sanction of Rome, and had extirpated the family of Maccabees, under whose command the Jews, as has been already mentioned, obtained freedom; and by

whom Samaria and Idumæa were annexed to Judæa, during the present period.

The defectiveness of the history of India and China, at a remote period, is the less to be regretted, as there appears to be good reason for believing that their manners and customs have been preserved unchanged for ages. The most distinguished monarch of Hindoostan, since our last period, was Bickermagit, or Vicramaditya, who is believed to have conquered several provinces, and reduced numerous tributary princes to absolute dependence. He began to reign 56 B. C. which is the common era of India, and fell in a battle with the confederated princes of the Deccan, about the time of the birth of Christ.

"China appears to have improved rapidly, after an empire, embracing its various tribes, had been established. An intercourse with India was opened, 120 B.C.; the Chinese became acquainted with Persia, and the more western parts of Asia, and they were visited by the Jews. A kind of paper was in use amongst them, and even a knowledge of Grecian literature is spoken of. The emperor disposed of the throne of Samarcand, 25 B.C. Soon after the birth of Christ, the Chinese empire extended from the Corea to the Chinese sea.

NINTH PERIOD.

From the Birth of Christ, to the Death of Constantine, A. D. 337.

1 EMPIRES AND COUNTRIES.

Roman Empire,
Germania,
China.
Persian Empire,
Hindoostan,

Augustus, the Roman emperor, died in the fourteenth year of our Lord.

The chief events in his reign, since the termination of our last period, were the conquests in Germany, made by Drusus and Tiberius, as far as the Elbe.

Reigns of Tiberius Caligula, or *leg-covering*, so named from that part of his dress; Claudius, Nero, with whom the race of Julius Cæsar ended, although it is usual to reckon the number of twelve Cæsars, ending with Domitian. Galba, Otho, and Vitellius, suffered violent deaths. In Galba's reign, Civilis, chief of the Batavi, raised a formidable insurrection in Germany.

The army in Egypt made Vespasian emperor, A. D. 69. In his reign, Titus destroyed Jerusalem. Palestine, soon after the birth of Christ, was divided into four portions, called Tetrarchies, each under a separate ruler.*

A. D. 33, it was subjected entirely to Rome, and Pontius Pilate was governor. A. D. 41, Herod III. became king of Palestine. A.D. 44, Palestine became again subject to Rome. It opposed the Roman sway. A. D. 66, and A. D. 70, Jerusalem and all its inhabitants were destroyed.

Reigns of Titus, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan, Adrian, Antoninus, surnamed Pius, died A. D. 161, after him Lucius Aurelius Verus, and Marcus Aurelius, were nominally joined in authority, but all the power was in the hands of the latter. Verus died A. D. 164. Aurelius A. D. 180, and was succeeded by his son Commodus.

The Prætorian bands of Rome were now at the height of insolence and licentiousness, and disposed of the empire at their pleasure. They appointed Per-

* Τετραρχία, (Tetrarchy) is one of four governments.

tinax emperor, then sold the title of emperor to Didius Julianus.*

Council at Nice, and the Nicene Creed was drawn up on account of the disputes produced by the doctrines of Arius.

Constantine formed a new capital at Byzantium, afterwards called Constantinople. Rome was weakened and impoverished. Constantine was baptised. He favoured Arianism.

Parthians, at intervals, engaged in war with Rome.

Monarchs: Artabanus, Sapor, &c. &c.

Britain—accounts of Claudius, Caractacus, &c. its subjugation completed in the reign of Vespasian by Agricola. Adrian's wall.

Gauls and Germans (called Northern Nations) made frequent incursions till the end of the second century, then the Franks, Alemanni, on the Upper Rhine, Saxons, Frisii, &c. followed their example. Dacia was given up to them by Aurelian.

State of the Christian Church. Heresies appeared, of which the first were those opposing the doctrines of the person of Christ, one of which was Arianism. "By the goodness and grace of God to his church, Christians kept themselves separate and distinct, and preserved the purity of discipline. They are spoken of as men that made small account of the present life, but were intent on contemplating God, and knowing his word, &c." but before the end of the second century, "the most precious truths of the gospel were less attended to, and brought into view." Noted characters: Irenæus, Polycarp, and Cyprian, who lived about the middle of the third century.

"India, on the death of Bickermagit, appears to

* Other changes were wrought by the army, which may be mentioned by the pupils; also the chief events from Septimius to Constantine the Geat,—as his conversion, various changes in the state, &c. &c.

have fallen into a dreadful state of confusion, which continued till the close of this period. The petty princes assumed unrestricted sway in their several territories, and the very name of an empire was almost forgotten."

"In China, the introduction of the worship of the idol Fo took place, A. D. 65. In 97, the Chinese penetrated as far as the Caspian sea, and commenced an intercourse with the Parthians. They knew the Roman empire by the name of Ta-tsin; and in A. D. 166, Gantun of Ta-tsin, by which name they called the emperor Antoninus Philosophus (or Marcus Aurelius), is said to have sent elephants' teeth, and rhinoceros' horns, to the emperor of China. In the year 220, the empire was partitioned into three kingdoms, that of Goci, in the north; that of U, in the south; and that of Shohang; but A. D. 280, Yen, a general of Goci, re-united the whole empire,—there were, however, continual wars among the petty tributary princes. In 321, the emperor's court was fixed in the city of Nanking."

TENTH PERIOD.

From the Death of Constantine I., A. D. 337, to the Division of the Roman Empire into Eastern and Western, on the Death of Theodosius, A. D. 395.

On the death of Constantine I. his three sons, Constantinus II., Constantius, who favoured Arianism, and Constans, who zealously opposed it, succeeded to the empire. The first had Gaul, Britain, and Spain; the second, Asia, Syria, and Egypt; the third, Illyricum, and Italy.

Constantine II. invaded the territories of his bro-

ther Constans, who killed him in battle, and became sole emperor. He was soon after murdered in an insurrection, formed by Magnentius, "who had assumed the purple in Gaul."

In 353, Constantius encouraged the Franks and Saxons to invade Gaul, and was victorious at the battle of Mursa, in Pannonia.

354. Irruption of Franks, Alemanni, and Saxons, into Gaul, and of the Quadi and Sarmatians into Mesopotamia and Armenia, so endangered the empire, that Constantius was induced to raise his cousin Julian, surnamed the Apostate, to the dignity of Cæsar.

To Constantine II. Julian succeeded (of whom many circumstances may be related), and died in 363. Jovian reigned next, and died in 364.

Valentinian and Valens reigned together; the former retained the western empire for himself, and gave the eastern to Valens.

The barbarians renewed their incursions: the Alemanni, the Quadi, and the Sarmatians, poured into Gaul, Rhœtia, and Pannonia; the Picts and Scots from Caledonia, into Britain; the Goths into Thrace; and a number of Moorish tribes into the provinces of Africa. All these enemies were repelled by Valentinian and his generals. In Britain, Theodosius, the father of the emperor, delivered from its invaders the land between the ramparts of Antoninus and Severus, and gave it the name of Valentia.

Valentinian died A. D. 375; although a Christian, he tolerated paganism. Gratian succeeded him.

The Goths, about the time of Julian, had extended their possessions from the river Tanais to the Tibiscus, near the western boundary of Dacia—they were afterwards divided into Ostro (or East) Goths, and Visi (or West) Goths; the former dwelling near the Euxine, and the latter in Dacia and Podolia.

Hordes of savages now pressed forward from the

east. These were the Huns, a people of Tartary, to the north of China, a country entirely unexplored by the civilized nations, at the time they suffered from its barbarous population. They first occupied the country between the Wolga and Tanais, then, having overcome the Alani, on the coasts of the Palus Mæotis, they drove the Ostro-Goths from the Borysthenes into the territories of the Visi-Goths, who, panic-struck, presented themselves, on the banks of the Danube, to the number of 200,000, and entreated the Romans to grant them an asylum. They were incautiously admitted into Thrace, where they were soon followed by the Ostro-Goths.

They were all roused to violence through the imprudent conduct of Lupicinus, count of Thrace, and, with the Huns and Alani, ravaged Thrace and the neighbouring territory.

A. D. 378. Valens marched against them, and was totally defeated. Gratian, being delayed by a conflict with a tribe of Germans, had not been able to join him. Gratian took for his associate in the state Theodosius, son of an eminent general of the same name, and gave him the provinces which had been governed by Valens. He soon caused the Goths to leave Thrace and Mœsia, then almost depopulated.

383. Magnus Clemens Maximus assumed the purple in Britain, whence he passed over into Gaul, with a force which was composed chiefly of the flower of the British youth, and thus left the country exposed to the northern invaders. Gratian was at length assassinated. Valentinian, a child, was declared emperor.

Usurpations of Maximus and Eugenius; baptism of Theodosius, and his death, A. D. 395. He bequeathed the eastern part of his empire to his eldest son Arcadius, and the western to his younger, Honorius; making Rufinus guardian to the former, and

Stilico to the latter. The empire was now permanently divided into eastern and western, Constantinople and Rome being the capitals.

"Tranquillity was restored to India by Basdeo, who assumed the imperial honours, and erected a new kingdom at Canouge, in the fourth century."

"In the history of China, during this period, there is only one occurrence worthy of remark. In A. D. 386, a separate kingdom was formed in the north, under Tartarian sovereignty, which soon declined into petty states. In conformity with the general practice of writers on Chinese history, we have called the country to the north of China, Tartary, and the people Tartars. How far the designation may be strictly accurate, with reference to this early period, is a question of little importance."

Church History.—"The Church endured such persecution, that its destruction must have been inevitable, had not its Defender been invincible." ...."It therefore survived the storm."

The history of the Arian controversy fills the latter part of the fourth century.

ELEVENTH PERIOD.

From the Division of the Roman Empire into Eastern and Western, on the Death of Theodosius, A.D. 395, to the Dissolution of the Western Empire, A.D. 476.

EMPIRES AND COUNTRIES.

Roman eastern empire,	Hindoostan,
Persian empire,	China.
Northern nations,	

To prevent confusion, the two empires will be mentioned separately.

In the east.—Reigns of Arcadius: Theodosius the second, who attempted to murder Attila, king of the Huns, but he did not succeed. A. D. 412. The Persians added Armenia to their dominions. A. D. 450. Theodosius died. Reigns of Marcian, Leo the first, and Zeno. Leo was crowned by the patriarch of Constantinople; the first sovereign who was crowned by a bishop. He died A. D. 474. Theological disputes continued to agitate the Christians of the east: various measures were adopted for increasing the power and privileges of the clergy, and severe regulations were enforced for the suppression of heresy and paganism.

The western empire:

Reign of Honorius. Alaric, king of the Visi-Goths, invaded Italy, 401 A. D.

The residence of the emperors, which had of late been at Milan, was transferred to Ravenna. In 406, the Goths, under Rhadagaisus, invaded Italy.

The Burgundi, Suevi, Vandals, and Alani, crossed the Rhine in great numbers.

The first-named people established a new kingdom in Gaul, and the rest afterwards passed the Pyrenees into Spain.

A soldier, named Constantine, had been chosen emperor by the legions in Britain; he went over to Gaul, where his authority was recognised. His son, Constans, established himself in Spain.

In 452, Attila, king of the Huns, invaded Italy. During his advance towards Rome, the Veneti, or inhabitants of Venetia and Emilia, fled for refuge to the islands in the Gulf, and thus originated the city of Venice. Attila died soon after, when his vast dominions were divided.

Emperors.—Attalus, Heraclianus, (who declared himself emperor in Africa, and was overcome in

Italy,) Honorius, John, Valentinian, under the guardianship of his mother Placidia; Maximus; Ricimer, son of a prince of the Suevi, retained the sovereign power without the title of emperor, for seventeen years after the death of Maximus. He raised to the throne, successively, Avitus, Majorianus, Severus, and Anthemius. The names of Olybrius, Glycerius, and Nepos as emperors next follow.

Nepos was succeeded by his son Romulus, commonly called Augustulus,* with whom ended *the Empire of the West*, A. D. 476. Odoacer, at the head of the Heruli and other barbarians, subdued all Italy, and Sicily was ceded to him by Genseric. For the conquests of the other barbarians, "*see* Robinson's Ancient History."

Britain.—In 408, the few remaining of the Roman troops were sent to Gaul. In 449, the invitation was sent to the Saxons to repel the Picts and Scots.

Establishment of the kingdom of Kent.

Barbarous Nations.—The empire of the Huns had now fallen. That people settled in Hungary.

The Ostro-Goths possessed Pannonia.

Visi-Goths,—part of Spain, and in France as far as the Rhone and Loire.

Vandals,—Africa, having been driven from Spain.

The Franks possessed Belgium, as far as the Seine and Loire.

Burgundians,—between the Rhone, the Loire, and the Rhine.

A colony of Britons held Armorica, from them called Bretagne.

The Heruli and the Rugii were masters of Italy.

The Saxons and the Frisii were in the north-west, in Holland, and along the coast of the Elbe.

The Alemanni were in the south-east.

* A term of contempt, to distinguish him from the great Augustus.

India.—Our knowledge of the progress of India, and the transactions which occurred in it during this period, is extremely scanty and unsatisfactory.

Basdeo and his posterity are said to have reigned eighty years, when Ramsdeo, general of the forces, became emperor. After a glorious reign of fifty-four years, his death gave occasion to a civil war, between his sons, for the succession. Notwithstanding the power of Ramsdeo, he paid tribute to Persia.

About the year 420, China was divided into two empires.

Church History.—The error of Pelagianism appeared.

A revival of religion took place by means of the labours and the writings of Augustine, bishop of Hippo. Ambrose died in 397.

Jerome, a monk, lived at this period, and died 420 A. D.

TWELFTH PERIOD.

From the Dissolution of the Western Roman Empire, A. D. 476, to the Death of Charlemagne, A. D. 814.

EMPIRES AND COUNTRIES.

Anglia,	Mahometan Empire,
Empire of Charlemagne,	Oviedo,*
Hindoostan,	Greek Empire.
China,	

The eastern Roman Empire, or Greek Empire, as it began to be called towards the close of this period, greatly declined in vigour and extent. Zeno died in 409, after a disgraceful reign. The chief event was the progress of Theodoric, king of the Ostro-Goths. Anastasius succeeded Zeno. "He built the famous long wall for the protection of Constantinople,

* Mentioned separately, because it was the part called *Christian Spain.*

and for the acknowledgment of the kingdom of the Franks." He died 518 A. D. Justin, a Thracian of obscure birth, succeeded him. He was a catholic, or orthodox, and undid all his predecessor had done, who was a follower of Eutyches. Justin died, and was succeeded by his nephew Justinian, A. D. 527.

Belisarius, a celebrated general, soon afterwards sailed for Africa, with a small army, and in two years destroyed the power of the Vandals, and attached their dominions to the empire. A war was then undertaken against the Goths in Italy.

In our last period we left Italy in the possession of the Heruli. In 489, Theodoric invaded Italy, and died in 526.

The kingdom of the Ostro-Goths embraced Rhætia, Vindelicia, Noricum, Dalmatia, Pannonia, Dacia, and Italy. Theodoric was succeeded by his grandson Athalaric, only ten years of age. His mother Almansuntha, a virtuous and able princess, held the reins of government until the death of Athalaric, in 534. The Ostro-Gothic power, during this time, had so much declined, that it was now almost confined to Italy. Theodotus reigned and Justinian. Conquests of Belisarius in Italy and Turkey. Justin succeeded Justinian, and was followed by Tiberius, and next by Mauritius and Phocas. The little which remained to the empire in Spain, was seized upon by the Visi-Goths. The Persians laid waste Egypt, and took Jerusalem. Reigns of Heraclius, Constans II. Constantine IV. Justinian II. Philippicus, Anastasius, Leo III. (the Turks were called Massagetæ, till about 565 A. D.) Constantine V. surnamed Copronymus, from his suppression of cloisters, Leo IV. Constantine VI. surnamed Porphyrogenitus, his mother Irene, Nicephorus I. Stauracius, Michael I. and Leo V.

The Veneti continued in the islands to which they had fled, and by degrees became of importance.

At first each island was governed by a tribune, elected by the people, but in 696, for mutual protection, the whole were united under one duke or doge. In 810, Rialto became the seat of government, and from its being connected with the other islands, by means of bridges, the city of Venice was formed.

The Persian Empire. Little to be said of it, but accounts of wars. The Persians generally successful.

At the beginning of the period, they were subject to the Huns. About 500 A. D. Cabades threw off their yoke.

Reigns of Khosru I. from 531 to 579, and Khosru II. from 591 to 616, who extended greatly the dominions; the progress of the Persian arms was checked by Heraclius. After 630, they contended unsuccessfully against the Arabians, and were subdued A. D. 651.

Of the origin and growth of the Arabian or Saracen Empire we have now to speak. Its name is mentioned in Scripture, and other early books, but nothing of importance is known till the present period. Mahomet was born at Mecca, A. D. 569, and professed himself the true Prophet, A. D. 609. In 622, he took refuge in Medina. On this event is formed the Mahometan epoch, of *the Hegira, or Flight.* He laid the foundation of a vast empire, with his Koran (which he called the word of God) in one hand, and his sabre in the other. He died A.D. 632, and was succeeded by his nephew, Abu-Beker. The successors of Mahomet were known by the name of caliph. Their names were Omar, Othman, Ali, Moawiyah, with whom commenced the dynasty of the Ommiades. In 750 a revolution took place. The Ommiades passed into Africa, and the dynasty of the Abassides commenced.

752. Caliph al Mansur began to reign, and Bagdad was built. From this time to the end of this period, the Arabian empire was in its most flourishing state.

Harun-Alraschid reigned from 786 to 808. Mauritania and the north of Africa, from Egypt to Tunis, had been subjugated by the Saracens, and were now independent kingdoms.

The Visi-Goths retained possession of Spain, from the close of the last period, to 711, when the Saracens, (called Moors as well as the inhabitants of Mauritania), landed at Gibel Tarick, since Gibraltar. The next year was fought the battle of Xeres, and Roderick king of the Goths disappeared.

The Moors overran the country. The Christians retained only Oviedo, Asturias, Burgos, and Biscay. The part held by the Moors was erected into an independent kingdom, of which Cordova was the capital. New states were formed by the Goths between the Douro and Minho, in Portucallia, (Portugal) and they afterwards recovered part of Galicia, Leon, and Castille.

The Franks became powerful previously to the close of this period.

Clovis ascended the throne in 481, many kings followed successively till Charlemagne, 771, who died in 813.

Of the northern nations of Europe little is known. The chiefs were victorious in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

The Sclavi and Wends settled upon the Vistula, about 500, and extended themselves to the Dniester; in 527 they penetrated into Illyria, and founded Ragusa in 547.

The chief tribes, besides those which occupied the vast country now called Russia, were the Sorabians between the Saale and the Oder, the Czeches in Bohemia, the Moravians, Obotriti, Wilzi and Pomerani on the Baltic, the Moravians more inland, the Sclavi in Carinthia and Carniola, and the Croats in Mœsia, Dalmatia, and Esclavonia. The whole of these tribes were subject to Charlemagne.

The Gepidæ were subdued by the Lombards in 552, and disappeared amongst the Avares; which people, migrating from Tartary, spread terror along the Danube, and appeared before Constantinople in 619. Their power declined in 800, they had been driven westward by the Onogurians (Hungarians), who in their turn were driven out by the Khazarians, who were invaded by the Petchenegans, who afterwards passed further westward. The Polazi and Leches occupied what is now called Poland, they emigrated from Colchis near the Euxine. Cracow was founded by Cracus, who had been elected king some time before.

Britain.—Conquests of the Saxons from 490 to 600, when Christianity was introduced into the Heptarchy.*

Hibernia or Ireland was in a state of continual warfare. Bishoprics, convents and schools increased in number. The seminaries of Armagh and Lismore were in high repute.

In India no monarch appeared of sufficient celebrity to require mention, until Puloman, who died A. D. 648. He had united many of the petty states into one empire, but they were again separated on his death. The first incursion of the Mahometans into India took place A.D. 636; various other attempts followed, and before the close of this period they had gained some footing, although their progress was by no means such as to give promise of the success they afterwards obtained. The kingdom of Pegu in the eastern peninsula of India, which afterwards became powerful, was founded before the close of this period.

The history of China presents little worthy of particular mention. In the fifth century a philosopher appeared who taught that all events are the effect of chance, and that the soul perishes with the body: about the close of the sixth century, the people of the

* It had existed in Britain for many years.

Corea were finally subdued; about 630, Christianity became known, and missionaries were allowed to preach; and towards the close of the period there were internal wars, and incursions of the Mandshurs, and Monguls or Moguls, commonly called Tartars, which name was given to the inhabitants of Central Asia, generally, although in fact they consisted of several distinct races of people.

Church History.—The Church "wore a Roman garb."

This is the beginning of what are called the "Dark Ages."

The Gospel propagated in and near Germany.

The Controversy of Images took place, and the maturity of Antichrist.

Rise of the sect called Paulicians in the east, 660 A. D. It originated from Constantine, a person living in an obscure town near Samosata, who attached himself to the writings of St. Paul with peculiar attention, at a time when very few persons read the Sacred Scriptures, and his followers were named after the Apostle.

Remarkable persons in this period—Gregory 1st. The venerable Bede in England, and Boniface, archbishop of Mentz.

THIRTEENTH PERIOD.

From the Death of Charlemagne, A.D. 814, to the Dissolution of his Empire, A. D. 912.

EMPIRES AND COUNTRIES.

England,
Scotland,
France and Italy,
Kingdom of Burgundy,
Empire of Germany,
Oviedo,
Greek Empire,
Mahometan Empire,
Hindoostan,
China.

The paramount importance of the history of Europe, induces us henceforth to commence our narrative with it. Charlemagne had established a great empire, but it required a genius like his to maintain it. Under Louis le Debonnaire the clergy gained more power.

Berengerius, in 911, established himself king of Imperial Italy; and thus the dominions of Charlemagne were permanently dismembered.

Italy.—Berengerius continued to hold his authority beyond this period. The popes had increased their influence abroad, but had fallen into contempt at home. Venice successfully resisted the Arabians, and increased in wealth and importance.

Sweden, Denmark and Norway continued to be known only by the hordes of freebooters which they sent forth. They discovered and colonised Iceland, and sailed round the north of Europe to the White Sea. France and Germany suffered much from them, and Britain more.

Russia.—The Russians were of the Sclavonian race; the first foundation of a kingdom amongst them was in 860 by Ruric, an enterprising leader of Northmen or Scandinavians, who occupied Novogorod. The real foundation of the Russian empire can scarcely be said to have been laid before the end of the fifteenth century.

England.—Egbert united the seven Saxon kingdoms, A. D. 827. The country was from that time called England.

Alfred the Great began to reign in 871, and died 901, aged 53.

Ireland—During this period, was invaded by the

Danes and Normans, who established themselves in a territory of considerable extent.

Scotland.—The Picts were subjugated by Kenneth the second, who united the country under one monarchy, A. D. 838.

Spain presents a scene of confusion, of petty wars and petty revolutions.

Garcia Ximenes founded the kingdom of Navarre. The Moors retained three-fourths of the Peninsula.

From the time of Charlemagne, the empire in the east was called the Greek empire. Throughout this period it was harassed by internal and external warfare.

Names of the emperors: Leo V. who was assassinated in 820. Michael II. Theophilus, Michael the third, who was only six years old, therefore his mother Theodora governed. She restored the worship of images, and was afterwards banished by Michael. He associated Basilius with himself in the empire, who in 867 reigned alone. He achieved many victories over the Saracens, and died in 886. His reign is the era of a schism which separated the church into two divisions, the Greek and Latin. Louis the sixth succeeded him, and died in 911. Leo rendered his reign remarkable by publishing his Basilicæ, a compilation of laws in sixty books.

While these events were taking place, the power of the caliphs was much circumscribed, although the influence of Mahometanism was greatly increased.

Caliph Mamun was succeeded by his brother Motassem; in 833; in his reign the Turks began to enter the service of the caliphs.

Motassem purchased a large number of slaves in Turkistan, who were formed into a fine military body, and afterwards rose against their master. In 861

they placed Mostain Billah, grandson of Motassem, on the throne.

The Turks or Tartars inhabited the country east of the Caspian sea, as far as the Irtish, the eastern nations pressed them farther to the west, and Syria became Turkish. Achmet, a Turk, governor of Egypt, declared himself independent in 868. The caliphat continued with the house of the Abassides; the authority of the caliphs did not extend beyond the neighbourhood of Bagdad.

The Edrisites, who ruled in Ceuta, Fez, and Mauritania, were overcome in 908, by the Fatimites, the descendants of Mahomet's daughter, Fatima; and in 912 the house of Aglab, which possessed Africa, from Egypt, as far as Tunis, and besides conquering Sicily and Calabria, reduced Malta in 870, was also overthrown by the Fatimites.

During this period the history of India presents nothing worthy of mention.

China.—In 824, the peace was disturbed by the influence of the eunuchs, who were afterwards overcome and massacred. 845, all the Christians in the empire were expelled.

The confusion in the provinces enabled the Tartars to make successful incursions on the north and west.

Church History.—The Popedom grew stronger and stronger. Some little opposition was made to its corruptions, particularly by Claudius, bishop of Turin, and Gotteschalcus, a monk who preached in Germany the doctrines formerly taught by Augustine.

The Paulicians endured persecution with much Christian meekness till 845, A.D. when faith and patience failed them, and they were gradually betrayed into a secular spirit.

Among many others in Germany, the king of Mo-

ravia was baptised, and Methodius consecrated bishop. 866 A.D. Christianity spread to Denmark and Sweden. Thus a little pure light was permitted to shine in the midst of gross darkness, in the west as well as the east.

Mahometanism still reigned in Asia.

FOURTEENTH PERIOD.

From the final Dissolution of the Empire of Charlemagne, A. D. 912, to the First Crusade, A. D. 1100.

EMPIRES AND COUNTRIES.

England,	Lower Italy and Sicily,
Scotland,	Christian Spain,
Denmark,	Principality of Portugal,
Norway,	Greek Empire,
Sweden,	Mahometan States,
France,	Hindoostan,
Empire of Germany,	China.
Hungary,	

France.—From Robert to Philip I. who died 1108. The chief event in his reign was the commencement of the Crusades, or wars against the Saracens, to recover Jerusalem out of their hands.

Germany.—From Conrad I. to the death of Henry IV. in 1106.

Italy suffered severely from internal dissensions, and from the incursions of the Hungarians and other predatory nations. In this period, the Normans, under Tancred and Guiscard, laid the foundation of the kingdom of the two Sicilies.

Sweden.—Gothland was added to Sweden, whose kings laboured to promote Christianity.

Norway for some time was united to Denmark, but, in 1037, it was again ruled by its own monarchs. They discovered Greenland in 983, and, with that discovery, the spirit for further maritime adventure seems to have nearly expired in the nations north of Great Britain.

Poland.—999. Boleslaus was invested with royalty by Otho III.; he rendered a large empire tributary, and extended Christianity.

Boleslaus II. was deposed by Gregory VII.

Boleslaus III. reigned next. Poland was still tributary to the empire.

Hungary, towards the close of this period, assumed the character of a regular state, although civilization had made little progress. Before the end of the eleventh century, Transylvania, Croatia, and part of Dalmatia, were annexed to it.

Russia.—A division of states amongst the successors of Ruric prolonged its barbarism, but the separate states were united under Wladimir, who embraced Christianity; he married the daughter of the Greek emperor Basilius, "adding another instance of the astonishing fact, that in almost all countries females have been the honoured instruments of introducing Christianity."

Yaroslav reigned next, and died in 1054.

At the close of this period, no general government or fixed boundaries existed in this large empire.

England.—From Edward the elder to 1106, when

Henry I. took possession of Normandy, Scotland and Ireland were in a state of confusion.

Spain.—War was carried on, with occasional intermissions, between the Moors and Spaniards; though the former received reinforcements from Africa, the latter succeeded in adding to their territories, Talavera della Regna, Leon, Madrid, Lisbon, Toledo, which is said to have had 300,000 inhabitants, and some other places.

The Moors were famed for science, romantic gallantry, agriculture, and commerce, and the library at Cordova was celebrated throughout Europe; while the Christians, spurred on by the enthusiasm of religion, fought with undaunted courage. The passion for chivalry was carried to its height by the renowned Cid. The strength of Cordova was much diminished.

Arragon and Castille had been formed into kingdoms, and had grown powerful under the Spanish princes. In 1109, part of the present kingdom of Portugal became an independant principality, under the house of Braganza.

The Greek empire underwent several changes. Out of many emperors, most of them were murdered, until the family of the Comneni ascended the throne in 1057, and retained their power beyond the present division. Alexis I. the sixth emperor of that family, reigned from 1081 to 1118. In his reign the empire lost what yet remained to it of the Exarchate, in Italy, and was greatly harassed by wars and incursions.

The empire of the caliphs had already greatly declined, and in 934, they became mere ecclesiastical deputies or vicegerents, in consequence of the institution of the office of emir-al-orma, or prime minister,

which was held by a Turk. The power of the Turks rapidly increased, and they disposed of the caliphat as they thought proper, so that the mighty power of the Arabians was as brief as it was brilliant. In 1000, sultan Mahmoud, of Ghazna, made himself sovereign of Khorassan, and conquered a great empire on the Oxus, Ganges, and Indus. In 1037, sultan Masoud, the son of Mahmoud, was expelled from Khorassan, by Togrul Beg, leader of the Seljuks, who was crowned sultan of Bagdad, and had his seat of government at Ispahan.

He was succeeded by his nephew Alp Arslan, in 1063, who ruled between the Gihon and the Tigris. He died in 1072, and his son Malek Schah Jalaluddin ascended the throne, and died in 1092, after having conquered Syria and Asia Minor and the countries lying eastward, as far as China. His successor was his son Barkiaroc. He was defeated by the crusaders at Antioch, and the empire was divided into Iran, Roum or Iconium, and other states, the most powerful being Syria. In 1099, the Christian crusaders became masters of Jerusalem, of which Godfrey of Bouillon was elected king, and took Antioch and Edessa. It was then that the monastic and military orders of the Hospitallers, Templars, and the Teutonic knights were instituted, to protect pilgrims from the attacks of the Turks. The Fatimites maintained their power in Africa, Syria, and Palestine, their seat of empire being Cairo. In about 1050 Abu Beker founded the state of Morocco, and his successor Yusef built the city of that name, and made some conquests in the neighbourhood of Tunis and Algiers. In addition to these occurrences, it is proper to mention, that, the sect of Assassins, whose chief was commonly called the "Old Man of the Mountains," was established in the mountains of Persia Proper, in 1090.

We have already seen that India was exposed to the invasion of the Mahometans. The native princes combined, but they were unable to resist the sultan Mahmoud, of Ghazna. Delhi and Canouge fell under his power, and his dominion extended from Guzzerat to beyond the Ganges. His posterity maintained the possessions he had acquired until the close of this period, notwithstanding that many efforts were made by the native princes and the Brahmins to free themselves from subjection.

In China the Tartars continued their invasions, and we shall have to speak of their progress in our next period.

State of the Christian Church.—A Roman Catholic writer has the candour to own of this period:—"It was an iron age, barren of all goodness, a leaden age, abounding with all wickedness; and a dark age, remarkable, above all others, for the scarcity of writers and men of learning." Gospel light penetrates however into Norway, the Orkney Isles, Iceland, Greenland, and made great progress in our own country.

Nilus, a Grecian monk, was born in 940, and died in 1005.

FIFTEENTH PERIOD.

From the commencement of the Crusades, A. D. 1100, *to the Division of the Mogul Empire on the Death of Kublai, A. D.* 1294.

EMPIRES AND COUNTRIES.

England, Wales, Ireland, and Normandy,

Scotland,
Denmark,
Sweden,
Norway, with Iceland and part of Greenland,
France with Navarre,
Empire of Germany,
Hungary,
Poland and Silesia,
Italy, (Venice, Rome, Naples, &c.)
Christian Spain,
Greek empire.
Mahometan and Turkish states,
Tartar empire,
Hindoostan.

During this period Europe fast emerged from its state of barbarism.

France.—From Louis VI. to Philip III.

Germany.—From the death of Henry the fifth's father to the reign of Albert.

Italy.—During the dominion of pope Innocent III. to 1282, when a massacre of all the French in the island of Sicily, at vespers, or evening prayers, took place.

For Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Poland, Russia, Hungary, and Prussia, *see* "Modern Europe."

England.—From the death of Henry I. to that of Edward I. in 1307.

Scotland.—The events of the greatest importance in Scotland occurred from 1165 to 1214, in the reign of William Wallace. For a full account of England and Scotland, *see* "History of England and Modern Europe."

Spain.—The Moorish power was almost annihilated, &c. For many historical facts, *see* "Modern Europe."

Greek empire.—Reign of the house of Angelo, after the annihilation of the Comneni: the last emperor in this period was Andronicus.

The Mahometans, in 1187, retook Jerusalem. The Saracenic empire ceased to exist in 1258. Under Kublai, who reigned from 1279 to 1294, the empire of the Moguls attained the summit of its grandeur, and China was added to it.

The Seljuks at this time were in Iconium.

Of the descendants of Genghis-Khan, one branch had Iran, or Persia; a second, Zagataior, south east Asia; a third, Kaptchak, to the northward and westward of the Caspian, including even Russia; a fourth, China. The Mamelukes were in Egypt, Syria, and Palestine. Various tribes possessed Africa and part of Spain; and the Sheiks, Arabia. The Mahometan faith extended no farther east than Cashgar, and Russia did not recognise it.

The northern part of Africa was the scene of crime and the resort of pirates, especially the Mahometan corsairs.

The country was divided into Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco.

In India, the power of the Ghaznavide dynasty declined, and, in 1183, was overthrown by the Afghan and Gaurian dynasty, which *endured* until 1289, and, under Delhi, was the seat of empire. This part of India then fell a prey to the Moguls, but Hindoostan Proper was still free from their yoke, although frequently assailed. After a time, the first Gaurian dynasty was succeeded by a second. It commenced with Ferose, who was descended from the Chilligi, a tribe of barbarians dwelling in the mountains of Gaur, and who murdered the last sultan of the first dynasty. India was covered with a multitude of petty princes, who were for the most part occasion-

ally subjected by the sultan, although he possessed no authority but that derived from the superiority of his armies.

The Mandshur, or Kin Tartars, proceeded with their invasion of northern China, and soon made themselves masters of the country to as far as the Yellow river; and in 1127, having taken the emperor and his consort prisoners, they rendered the southern provinces tributary. In order to shake off that dependency, the emperor formed an alliance with Genghis-Khan in 1220, and the Kin-Tartars were subdued. The Mogul Tartars, however, soon became dissatisfied with mere tribute, and commenced a conquest of the empire in 1262, which was completed by Kublai Khan in 1279.

Church History.—Contentions in the West between the popes and emperors, and the Crusades disturbed the peace in the east.

The papal power gained strength in England. The Dominicans appeared at Oxford, A. D. 1221, and the Franciscans at Canterbury, about A.D. 1234; some opposition to popery, however, was made at the latter part of this period, about 1265.

1025. Gundulphus opposed the corruptions of Rome in Italy, and Berengarius, of Tours, did the same not long after. Christianity spread very much in the north of Europe, and English missionaries were sent to Sweden.

Eminent men.—Lanfranc and Anselm, Roger Bacon, the friar, in England; Grosseteste bishop of Lincoln, Bernard, born in Burgundy in 1091: Peter Abelard, in Brittany, in 1079.

The Waldenses claim notice during this period; and increased much in number in the time of Peter Waldo, who died in 1179.

SIXTEENTH PERIOD.

From the Division of the Mogul Empire, A. D. 1294, to the Discovery of America, A. D. 1498.

EMPIRES AND COUNTRIES.

England, Wales, and Ireland,
Scotland,
Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (united)
France and Navarre,
The German empire, embracing Germany, Flanders, and the Low Countries.
Hungary,
Poland,
Italy,
Spanish empire,
Portugal,
Russia,
The Ottoman empire,
Mahometan and Tartar countries,
Hindoostan,
The Chinese empire.

CHIEF EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE:

Establishment of the Ottoman empire, discovery of America, and of a new passage to India, the invention of printing, introduction of fire-arms.

The darkness of the middle ages began to be dispelled, clearing the way for the progress of Protestantism.

France—from the end of the war with England to the death of Charles VIII. in 1498.

Germany—from the election of Charobért to the throne of Hungary, to the reign of Maximilian in the empire in 1493.

Italy—*see* "Modern Europe."

Switzerland became independent.

Denmark, Sweden, and Norway—from the union under Margaret, daughter of Waldemar of Denmark, to the reign of John, in 1496.

Poland—from Casimir the Great, in 1333, to the death of Casimir II. in 1492.

Hungary experienced a variety of fortunes. John Hunniades astonished the world by his success against the Turks.

Russia. Its history rather important. At the close of the fourteenth century, Timur-Lang (Tamerlane) subdued Russia.

Prussia. Prussia continued part of this period under the Teutonic knights—their contests with the Poles lasted beyond its close.

England—from Edward II. to 1497-8. The discovery of Newfoundland.

Scotland rendered itself independent—Robert II., the first of the Stuarts, ascended the throne in 1371. James IV. became king in 1487.

Spain: its power increased.

Portugal continued independent.

Ottoman Empire founded by Osman or Othman.

North Africa still a prey to barbarism, &c.

The Tartar, or Mogul Empire, had been founded by Genghis-Khan, and underwent further divisions.

The strength of India was continually weakened, by the attempts which the emperors of Hindoostan made to increase their territories, and the opposition which was offered by the petty princes. About 1350 an independent kingdom was founded in the Deccan by Houssan, and in 1397, Timur-Lang, the Tartar, invaded Hindoostan. He overran the country, dethroned the emperor, sacked Delhi, and crossed and recrossed the Indus, in little more than five months. He seemed to appear rather for the purpose of desolating than of conquering; for, previously to his death, the emperor was restored, and Timur's authority was extinct. Hindoostan, however, did not recover its strength; but at the close of this period, was divided into a great number of petty kingdoms.

In China, such was the wisdom of the Mogul emperors, until they were enervated by luxury, that it became quite proverbial. At length, however, in 1333, the effeminate indolence of the reigning monarch, Shun-tee, was so great, that a Chinese of very low origin, named Shu, seized upon the throne, and drove Shun-tee into northern Tartary. Shu took the name of Tay-tsoo, and commenced the Ming dynasty in 1368. He was celebrated as a great prince. Up to the conclusion of this period, the arts and sciences flourished; the fleets are said to have visited the Persian Gulf, and the Red Sea; and the Dalăi Lama of Tibet, (a country even now but very little known to Europe) besides the Corea, Mongolia, and Mandshuria, recognised the supremacy of China. The western provinces, however, of Tonquin and Cochin China took advantage of the accession of the Mogul emperors, to withdraw from the empire. *Tonquin was erected into a kingdom*, but its monarch acknowledged the superiority of the Chinese emperor, although he was despotic in his own dominions. Cochin China was in a state of barbarism until the beginning of the fifteenth century, when a large body of disaffected Tonquinese expelled its original inhabitants, the Moys, and founded an independent kingdom, in spite of the opposition of the king of Tonquin.

Church History.—The same ignorance and superstition discoloured the appearance of the church as in the last period. The followers of Wickliff in England were called Lollards. There were religious distractions in Bohemia, during this period.

Eminent characters—Bradwardine, Wickliff, Lord Cobham, John Huss, born in Bohemia, 1373, Jerome of Prague.

SEVENTEENTH PERIOD.

From the Discovery of America, A. D. 1498, *to the Death of Charles V. of Germany, A. D.* 1558.

EMPIRES AND COUNTRIES:

England,	The Spanish,	empires.
Scotland,	The Portugese,	
Denmark,	Russian,	
Norway & Holstein,	Ottoman,	
Sweden,	Egypt,	
France,	N. Africa, (except Tunis),	
The German empire,	Persia,	
Poland,	Hindoostan,	
Italy,	The Chinese Empire.	

France.—From the reign of Louis XII. to Henri II.

Germany.—From its division into circles, by Maximilian in 1500, to the reign of Ferdinand I. of Austria in 1558.

Italy.—Knew little or no improvement.

Switzerland.—Still independent. The chief employment of the Swiss was in serving as mercenaries under foreign princes.

Sweden.—To the death of Gustavus Vasa, 1560.

Denmark.—From John to Frederick II.

For *Poland* and *Hungary*, *see* "Modern Europe."

Russia—Iwan Wasiljewitsch II. reigned.

England.—From Henry VII. to the death of sanguinary Mary.

Scotland.—Reign of James IV.

Spain.—From the marriage of Joanna, to the commencement of the African slave trade, sanctioned by Charles V.

Portugal.—Reigns of Emanuel the great, to John III.

Ottoman Empire.—From the death of Bajazet, to the extension of the Turkish Empire, during the reign of Soliman II.

The Tartar empire had now disappeared.
Those who were independent were divided into wandering and uncivilised hordes.

In Persia.—Ismael Sophi formed a dynasty in 1501, to the exclusion of those of the Turcomans of the "White" and "Black sheep," (so called from the devices on their flags,) who had succeeded Tamerlane. At the end of the period Shah Thamas succeeded to the throne.

In Africa.—Tripoli, Algiers, and Morocco, assumed nearly the same character as they maintain at present. The first two became tributary to the Sultan at Constantinople; and the latter acknowledged his superiority as representative of the prophet. Their corsairs plundered the vessels of all nations without distinction, and committed the most frightful atrocities on the coasts of the neighbouring countries. Charles V. endeavoured to subdue them, but he was only partially successful.

The expedition of that emperor against Tunis has been already noticed. It was undertaken at the instance of Muley Haseen, whose barbarity had cost him his throne. He had succeeded his father, who left thirty-three other sons, and in order to secure himself, Muley destroyed as many of his brothers as he could get into his power. One of them, Al-Raschid, fled to Barbarossa for protection, and that pirate immediately seized upon Tunis for himself. Muley applied to Charles V. for succour, who, with a fleet, and an army of 30,000 men, possessed himself of the Goletta and city, and reinstated the dethroned barbarian.

In India, Baber, a descendant of Tamerlane, revived the grandeur of his house. Being driven from his paternal dominions, situate between Samarcand and Cashgar, by the Usbec Tartars, he sought to indemnify himself by conquests in Hindoostan. After four expeditions, he succeeded in overthrowing the second Gaurian dynasty; and, in 1525, founded the empire of the Great Mogul at Delhi. He reduced Bahar, and was succeeded by his son Humaioon, who, after maintaining himself on the throne in spite of great difficulties, reduced Guzerat, and died in 1555. The Deccan and Peninsula were still divided into a number of petty kingdoms. The intercourse of Europe with India has been already noticed.

Hitherto the greater part of the eastern peninsula of India has been left unnoticed; but as it became known to Europe in the course of this period, through the discoveries of the Portuguese, this is a convenient opportunity of giving some account of it. It is said formerly to have acknowledged the supremacy of China: then, excepting Cochin-China and Tonquin, to have asserted its independence, and to have continued a sort of republic until about the sixth century, when several kingdoms were formed. The

principal of these were Laos, Siam, and Camboja. The idolatry of Budhu generally prevailed, and the princes were despotic. Cannon and gunpowder were known to the people of Assam at a very early date. There is no satisfactory history of these kingdoms. At the close of this period, Tipra was subject to Arracan, and Pegu and Siam were the most powerful. The Malays possessed themselves of the Malacca in or about the twelfth century, and the Portuguese on their arrival at Goa,* in 1509, found a system prevailing, very similar to the feudal government of Europe. The Portuguese soon became masters of the town, which, from its situation, proved highly advantageous to them in prosecuting their commerce with China and the Asiatic islands, Tonquin and Cochin-China. China underwent no alteration.

China continued under the Ming dynasty, and flourished. Its fleets are said to have visited the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea. The Portuguese visited Canton in 1517, and the following year, and commenced a lucrative trade. There were Christian missionaries in China in 1555.

Church History.—An important era.

The sixteenth century opened with a gloomy prospect in the eyes of every true Christian. Corruption, both in doctrine and practice, had exceeded all bounds. Ere long, however, light began to disperse the darkness, till a thorough change took place under the instrumentality of Martin Luther, Melancthon, Erasmus, and Calvin.

Beza and John Knox (the celebrated Scotch reformer) were other remarkable characters in the scene of the Reformation.

* Gour.

EIGHTEENTH PERIOD.

From the Death of Charles V. of Germany, A. D. 1558, *to the Restoration of the Stuarts in England, A. D.* 1660.

EMPIRES AND COUNTRIES.

The British empire,	Italy,	
Denmark, Norway, and Iceland,	The Spanish Portuguese	empires,
Sweden,	Russian	
The French empire,	Ottoman	
Prussia,	Persia,	
The republic of Holland,	Hindoostan,	
Poland.	The Chinese empire.	

State of the world.—That of Europe was much changed: the influence of the house of Austria ended with Charles V. The influence of the holy see was reduced by the Reformation; nations began to regard industry and commerce, rather than mere conquest, as the true sources of wealth and grandeur.

France—(often a prey to civil discord). From Francis II. to the death of Cardinal Mazarine in 1661, in the reign of Louis XIV.

Germany.—From Ferdinand I. to Leopold I. in 1657.

The Republic of Holland was formed. *See* "Modern Europe," to the year 1642.

Sweden.—From Erik to Charles XI.

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17268

Denmark.—From Frederick II. to Frederick III.

Poland.—The male line of Jagellon expired in 1572, at the death of Sigismund Augustus. The monarchy became elective, and the duke of Anjou was placed on the throne.

Hungary.—The throne still occupied by the house of Austria.

Russia.—Iwan Wasiljewitsch died in 1584. The last king in this period was Alexis.

Prussia.—From Frederick William the Great, in 1640, till his recognition by Poland, as independent duke of Prussia, in 1657.

England.—Elizabeth began to reign in 1558. The first act of her reign was to place the church of England in its present form.

The Union of England and Scotland took place in the reign of James I.

1641. The great rebellion, and the regicide of Charles I. in 1649.

Spain.—From Philip II. to Philip IV.

Portugal.—From Sebastian to Alphonso IV.

Italy.—From Gregory XIII. till the rebellion in Naples by Massaniello, (so corrupted from Thomas Saniello) a fisherman, in 1647.

The Ottoman empire.—Death of Soliman the great; the decay of the Ottoman empire. Mahomet IV. reigned in 1648.

In Africa, the states of Barbary, Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers, remained without improvement; their governors acknowledged the supremacy of the Turk-

ish sultan, and their corsairs continued to inflict dreadful ravages on the shores of the Mediterranean. Morocco continued under its own emperors, and though a country without influence on others, it was capable of protecting itself.

Persia.—Shah Thamas reigned till 1582, when he died.

In India, the house of Baber continued on the throne of Delhi, and advanced the glory of the Mogul empire to its greatest height. Akbar the Great, the son of Humaiðon, successfully invaded the Deccan, and conquered Bengal, Orissa, and Oude. He died in 1605, and his son Selim took the title of "Lord of the World." He was triumphant in his external wars, but unfortunate in his domestic government. He was succeeded, in 1628, by his son, Shah Jehan, who proved an able warrior, and added considerably to the extent of the empire, by the reduction of Berar, and important conquests of the Deccan. In 1658, Shah Jehan was deposed by his third son, Aurungzebe, who afterwards was a cruel despot but a renowned warrior, and ruled a greater empire in India than any of his predecessors. His reign extended beyond the conclusion of this period. During the progress of these events, the intercourse with Europe was greatly increased. At the close of the sixteenth century, the Dutch, under Admiral Houtman, entered the Indian seas, and became the commercial rivals of the Portuguese, who had, until then, exclusively possessed the trade. The Dutch East India Company was formed, and they succeeded in establishing themselves in Malacca and Ceylon, Macassar, Cochin, Cananore, and other settlements on the coast of Malabar. The first English East India Company was

formed in 1600, and in the next year, they sent out their first venture. In 1612, they had established factories at Surat, Ahmedabad, Cambaya, and Goga; and, in 1615, an English ambassador was received with favour by the Great Mogul. They then turned their attention to the Coromandel coast, and, in 1640-1, erected fort St. George, at Madras, which was formed into a presidency in 1653-4. Immediately previous to this last event, the English acquired new and peculiar privileges in Bengal. They were, however, much harassed by the Dutch, who savagely destroyed their settlements in Amboyna. The French made some feeble efforts to acquire a footing in India, which produced no important results.

The *Eastern Peninsula* remained without influence in history.

Out of the remnant of the Kin-Tartars, sprang a separate race, called the Man-tchu Tartars; who finding the emperor of China treated with contempt, invaded the country, and, after a long and arduous struggle, succeeded in founding the Tsing dynasty, about 1644. The Jesuits found their way into China, and it is remarkable that two of the generals who fought in the Man-tchu Tartar war professed Christianity."

Church History.—The Reformation in Switzerland holds a prominent situation in the history of the church in this period.

Calvin died, May 27th, 1564.

NINETEENTH PERIOD.

From the Restoration of the Stuarts in England, A. D. 1660, *to the Independence of the United States of America, A. D.* 1783.

EMPIRES AND COUNTRIES.

The British empire,
Denmark and Norway,
Sweden,
The French empire,
The republic of Holland,
The German empire,
Prussia,
Poland,
Italy,
The Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Ottoman } empires,
Persia,
Hindoostan,
The Chinese empire,
The United States of America.

France.—Louis fourteenth to Louis sixteenth, and the Peace in 1783. Arts, sciences, and commerce flourished in the reign of Louis the *Great.*

Germany.—From Leopold, son of Ferdinand, to Joseph II.

Holland.—William III. of Orange was created Stadtholder; De Witts was massacred in 1672. William was called to the throne of England in 1688. *See* "Modern Europe."

Switzerland.—Still independent. An impulse was given to arts and manufactures, and the manners of the people assimilated more and more with those of the French.

Sweden.—From Charles X. to Gustavus III. About 1721, Sweden became a prey to a faction,

called the *Hats* and *Caps*, but its condition nevertheless was improved.

Denmark.—From Frederick III. to the peace in A. D. 1773. During which period lived the famous Charles XII.

Hungary.—Subject to Austria.

Poland was in an unsettled state, and opposed the Turks with great perseverance and valour.

Russia rose into power. From the reign of Czar Alexis to Catherine II. In this period reigned the famous Czar, Peter the Great.

Prussia.—From the death of Frederick the Great to the acquisition of Polish Prussia.

England.—From Charles II. and the famous Revolution to 1782, when Ireland was declared independent by the British Parliament, possessing a parliament and court of its own.

Spain.—From the death of Philip IV. to Charles III. in 1759.

Portugal.—From Peter II. to Maria Francisca Isabel.

Italy possessed but little political importance.

The *Papal Dominions* remained entire, but the influence of the pope was greatly diminished.

1735. The *Two Sicilies* were ceded to Don Carlos of Spain.

Ottoman Empire.—Its dominions were greatly circumscribed. Its history extends from Muhammed IV. to Achmet III.

"In Africa, the states of Barbary still continued tributary to Constantinople, but the authority of the sultan was but nominal. Morocco maintained its independence. Of the rest of Africa, it is only necessary to say that the slave-trade was carried on by England, Portugal, Spain, Holland, and France, to a frightful extent; and that those powers had settlements and forts on the western and eastern coasts."

Persia—was rather in a flourishing state.

Hindoostan.—Reign of Aurungzebe, from 1658 to 1707. Reign of Shah Aulum I. till 1712. The reigns of the next four sultans were very brief. From the death of Aurungzebe, the empire of the Great Mogul declined rapidly. Many Indian states attained independence. The influence of Europe increased; wars with the French and English; the former withdrew from the government of the Coromandel coast, and they both agreed not to interfere in the affairs of the native princes.

In 1756, Suraja Dowla, subahdar of Bengal, surprised Calcutta, reduced Fort William, and confined the prisoners in the Black-hole; but Calcutta was retaken the next year, and Suraja Dowla overthrown by Colonel afterwards Lord Clive. War with France was renewed in 1757; the French settlements were conquered, and although they were restored by the peace of 1763, France never recovered her influence. *The English had now established their empire;* they rapidly extended their dominion, and on their reducing the nabob of Oude, the emperor Shah Aulum II. threw himself on their protection. In consideration of a fixed annual tribute (£260,000), the emperor

constituted the English company, collectors and receivers of all revenues in Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa. In 1766 they obtained a grant of the Circars; and from forming a treaty with the Nizam of the Deccan, became involved in hostilities with Hyder Ali, who had usurped the throne of Mysore. Hyder gained the Nizam over to his interest, and dictated peace before Madras on his own terms, in 1769. Mr. Hastings, governor of Bengal, in 1772, was the first governor-general.

Hyder Ali died in 1782, and was succeeded by Tippoo Saib, who being deserted by the French in 1783, in consequence of the peace of Versailles, concluded hostilities the next year. Tippoo was the most powerful of the native princes. Little is known of the eastern peninsula of India.

The Birmese Empire.—"Birmah was conquered by the Peguans, in 1752, and Alom-praw, a Birman of low extraction, indignant at the humiliation of his country, raised a revolt, and after an arduous struggle, expelled the Peguans from Birmah and made himself master of Pegu. He then reduced the district of Martaban and the state of Savoy; and was about to annex the kingdom of Siam to his dominions, when he died in 1760. Alom-praw was succeeded by his eldest son, who dying in 1763, his brother Shembuan seized upon the throne, to the prejudice of the rightful heir, an infant. In 1767, the Chinese invaded Birmah, but of fifty thousand men not one returned to China. Shembuan died in 1776, and was succeeded by his son, Cheuguza, whose horrible excesses caused his dethronement and violent death in 1782. Momein, the offspring of the eldest son of Alom-praw, then ascended the throne, but he was speedily deposed by his uncle, Minderajee-praw, who was an active and able prince. A revolution was effected in Cochin

China, and Tonkin, by three brothers, who were struggling for the undisputed possession of these countries, at the close of this period."

"The Man-tchu Tartars maintained possession of the throne of China, and the history of that country presents no remarkable events. The Christian religion was entirely suppressed in the empire, and the trade with Europe much increased."

In the preceding periods, *America* has been noticed only as subject to Europe, but the British United States in North America having acquired their independence, demand particular attention.

Thirteen states associated together.

State of the Church.—All religious sects were tolerated in Great Britain. The spirit of infidelity kept pace with that of enthusiasm. Whitfield and Wesley flourished in England, and the two Erskines in Scotland.

TWENTIETH PERIOD.

From the independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1783, *to the greatest extension of the French Empire, A. D.* 1811.

Though the present period comprehends a short space of time, it embraces an extraordinary variety of events.

EMPIRES AND COUNTRIES:

The British empire,	Sardinia,	
Denmark and Norway,	Spanish	
Sweden,	Portuguese	empires,
The French empire,	Russian	
Austrian empire,	Ottoman	

Prussia,	Persia,
United States of America,	Hindoostan,
Sicily,	The Chinese empire.

France.—The revolution, which had much influence abroad as well as at home, the career of Bonaparte, &c. &c.

Germany and Holland.—Their histories are much connected with France and England.

Sweden.—From Gustavus III. who was assassinated at a masquerade in 1792, to Charles XIII.

Denmark.—Charles VII. and Frederick VI.

Poland.—Rendered dependent by Russia, and soon ceased to be a kingdom.

Russia.—From Catherine II. to 1810, during the reign of Paul I. so noted for his irregularities and violence.

Prussia.—From William II. to the peace at Tilsit, in the reign of William III.

Great Britain and Ireland.—From the time William Pitt became prime minister, to 1811, when George, prince of Wales, became regent.

Spain.—From Charles III. to the restoration of Ferdinand VII. to freedom.

Portugal.—The royal family embarked for Brazil.

Italy.—Fell under the yoke of France in the last period—many changes took place.

The Ottoman empire—became less in extent and power. In 1789, Selim III. ascended the throne, was deposed by the Janissaries in 1807, in favour of Mustafa IV. who gave way the next year to Mahmud II. Selim III. perished in the second revolution. In the same year an insurrection took place against Mustafa Bairaktar, who after causing the deposed Mustafa IV. to be strangled, destroyed himself by an explosion of gunpowder. In 1811 a perfidious massacre of the Mameluks was perpetrated in the citadel of Cairo, by the pacha, Muhammud Ali. Respecting the warlike transactions of this period, it is only necessary to add to what has been stated, that in 1807, a British squadron, under sir J. T. Duckworth, forced the passage of the Dardanelles;—but after threatening Constantinople, found it necessary to retire: and that the war with Russia, the progress of which was unfavorable to Turkey, was not concluded at the end of this period. The condition of Barbary and Morocco underwent no alteration.

Persia, (western)—Aga Mahomed Khan, having subdued all other pretenders, became shah, or king, ruled with an iron hand, but with justice, and restored internal tranquillity. He subdued Georgia, which had put itself under the protection of Russia, and Khorassan Aga was murdered in 1798, and succeeded by his nephew Futteh Ali, who reigned beyond this period. The British formed an intimate alliance with Futteh in 1800, as a security against France, and also a check upon the Afghan sovereign of eastern Persia, who threatened India with invasion. In the next year Georgia was incorporated with Russia.

In eastern Persia, Timur was succeeded in 1792 by his son Zeman, who occupied the throne in 1811.

British India.—In 1784 peace with Tippoo Saib, resignation of Lord Hastings in 1785, Lord Cornwallis

governor-general, 1795; 1798, Marquis Wellesley arrived as governor-general in India, commenced hostilities against Tippoo in February, 1799, and in May, Seringapatam was taken and Tippoo slain. Concerning the Peishwa, *see* "Modern History," p. 580.

Shah Aulum II. died in 1807.

The Birmese empire continued to flourish under Minderajee-praw, who reduced Arracan, and commenced hostilities against the Siamese in 1786, which continued till 1796, when a peace was made on terms advantageous to the Birmese. When Arracan was conquered, many of the people fled to the British province of Chittagong, and afterwards by piracy annoyed the trade of Arracan so seriously, that in 1794, Minderajee sent a body of five thousand troops to apprehend the culprits.

The matter was satisfactorily settled by the British government; and a British agent visited Birmah, in 1795, and was received with respect.

Of Siam it is only necessary to say that it maintained its independence, but was little known to Europe.

In the course of this period, Tong-Kin, Cochin China, Tsiampa, Cambodia, and Laos were formed into one empire, as they exist at present, and known first, by the name of Anam, and then of Viet-nam. Caung-shung being deprived of his hereditary territories by three usurpers, retired for some time into Siam; and under the direction of Adran, a French emissary, sent his son and heir to France, where the prince concluded a treaty with Louis XVI. in 1787, and returned with his conductor to his country. He was accompanied by several French officers; and Caung-shung, who has been styled the Peter of Anam, having already made head against his enemies, availed himself of their superior tactics, and the ex-

cellent advice of Adran, and became undisputed monarch of the whole country in 1804. Like his predecessors he acknowledged the supremacy of China.

The Tsing dynasty maintained its authority in China and its dependencies; and the Man-tchu Tartars became wholly amalgamated with the Chinese nation. In 1793, China was visited by a British embassy. Kien-long voluntarily resigned the crown in 1796, after having reigned sixty-one years, and was succeeded by Kia-king.

United States.—Their constitution being defective, a new one was promulgated in 1789.

Washington became president.

In 1794, a treaty of amity and commerce with Great Britain; in 1796, Washington resigned, and Mr. John Adams was elected. In 1801, Mr. Jefferson became president, and Mr. Madison in 1809.

In January 1811, the importation of British merchandise was forbidden.

South America—Independence dawned here. Hayti, or St. Domingo, *a free republic of Negroes.* In 1806-7, an attempt at an insurrection at Caraccas. In 1810, an attempt in Venezuela to shake off the Spanish yoke.

History of the Church.—One of the most remarkable features of this period is the great effort which has been made for the conversion of the heathen and the Jews, by means of Bible and Missionary Societies.

TWENTY-FIRST PERIOD.

From the greatest extension of the French Empire, A. D. 1811, to the end of the General Peace, A. D. 1828.

EMPIRES AND COUNTRIES.

The British empire,
Portugal,
Spain,
The French empire,
The Netherlands,
Germany,
Denmark,
Sweden and Norway,
The Russian empire,
Prussia,
The Austrian empire,
Independent Italy, and Islands,
The Ottoman empire,
Morocco,
Persia,
India,
The Chinese empire,
The United States of America,
The New States of America.

France.—From the restoration of the Bourbons, to the year 1828. In 1824, Louis XVIII. died.

Austria.—Was reinstated in its importance by the second pacification of Europe, in 1819. In 1821 the Austrians invaded Naples and Piedmont.

Prussia.—Also resumed its importance, the sway of Frederick William III. extended over a surface of 5028 square miles, and a population of 11,000,000 people.

The Netherlands.—Erected into a kingdom.

William I. the Stadtholder, was called to the throne. In 1816, he united with Great Britain in suppressing the atrocious piracies of the Algerines.

Sweden—Derived advantage from the part it took against Bonaparte. Bernadotte, the crown prince, turned his arms against the Danes.

1814, peace with Denmark was concluded, the same year Norway, retaining its own constitution as a separate kingdom, was united to Sweden.

Denmark received no compensation for the loss of Norway.

Russia—With the return of peace, felt those blessings which ought to accompany it in an eminent degree. Alexander laboured for the improvement of his dominions, he died in 1825, and was succeeded by Nicholas I. who professed his anxiety for the liberation of Greece.

Great Britain.—See the latest accounts in the History of England, up to the year 1828.

Portugal.—1828, the infanta sought an asylum in England.

Switzerland.—All the political settlements were for its dignity and advantage.

Italy.—In 1814, the Pope restored the order of the Jesuits.

In 1823, Pius died.

There are too many changes and events in Italy, to record here.

Turkey.—For several years we only hear of wars and tumults.

In 1828, it was in a more quiet and peaceful state than it had been for some time.

Algiers.—Tunis and Tripoli continued to be the scene of dreadful cruelty and brutality. Morocco still independent; the rest of Africa presents a barren field for history.

Western Persia.—Hostilities with Russia were concluded in 1813, renewed in 1828.

Eastern Persia.—No particular event. Zeman Shah occupied the throne.

India.—In 1812, the marquis of Hastings was governor. The events which follow are too numerous to mention. In 1824, war was commenced with the Birmese.

Birmah.—Minderajee-praw died in June 1819. Engy Jekien succeeded him. Peace was negotiated in June 3d, 1826.

Of Siam—very little is known.
Chroma-Chit reigns at present.

China.—Presents no change which calls for notice. Lord Amherst arrived on an embassy in 1816; but returned without producing any result, because he would not submit to the humiliating etiquette required. In 1820, Jaon-Kwang, Tonquin, and Cochin China were ruled by Caung-Shung II. until 1820, when he died, and Ming Meng (shining providence), ascended the throne.

Japan.—About 660 B. C. it was a separate kingdom from China, and was governed by a Dairi, who united in his own person the supreme spiritual and temporal

authority until 1188, when the Kubo, or general, became the temporal monarch. Marco Polo first brought intelligence to Europe of Japan; shortly after 1541, the Portuguese commenced trading with it, as did the Dutch in 1611; and the Japanese harbours have been closed against every European nation except the latter, since 1637. The people are said to be highly civilised.

America.—The United States continued to increase in population, territory, wealth, &c. &c. War with Great Britain, 1825—Mr. John Adams was elected president.

Brazil—shook off the yoke of Portugal, in 1822, receiving, however, her first emperor from the reigning house of Braganza.

Spanish America.—The revolutionary feeling was successfully exerted. Up to the close of the year 1828, the new republics were the scene of continual internal discord.

A negro king at Cape Francois, made king in 1806.

Christophe destroyed himself in 1828, in consequence of a revolt, and Hayti was formed into one republic under Boyer as its president. France afterwards acknowledged its independence, on condition of the payment of a sum of money, and it enjoyed tolerable tranquillity and some commerce.*

* There are too many remarkable events in the later periods of time, into which this History is divided, to admit the possibility of recording more. Those who desire to study that science on the plan here proposed, will find the following works useful. Russell's Modern Europe, Flowers of History, Hume's England, &c. &c.; and where larger works cannot be obtained, Morell's Histories of England, Greece and Rome, Markham's England and France for Children, and Robinson's Ancient and Modern Histories.

Church History.—Encouraging success, not unmixed with failures, have attended the means used in the conversion of the Heathen and the Jews.

Unhappy divisions among true Christians are greatly to be lamented.

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